Mercurius Pædaneus:

OR

A ſhort and ſure way, towards attaining of the Latine TONGUE.

Ariſtot. 1. Metaph. 1.

Ἡ μὲν Ἐμπειρία, τέχνῃ } ἐποίησεν.
Ἡ δ' Ἀπειρία, τύχῃ }

A

JOHANNE PHILIPPS,
Mag. in Artibus; Hypodidaſ. Liberæ Scholæ Civitatis, & Comitatus Norvici.

LONDON,
Printed by *James Fleſher* for *Richard Royſton*, and are to be ſold by *Edward Martin*, at the upper half Moon in Norwich. 1650.

BRITISH MUSEUM

To the right Worſhipfull, *Major, Aldermen, Common-Councell, Gentlemen,* and *Citizens* of *Norwich.*

Right Worſhipfull,

HAving found (by an experienced Apprentiſhip) the fluid fancies of Children (who are apt to apprehend, but not able to retain Impreſſions without often Repetitions:) And the Introduction to Grammar ſo large and intricate, that little ones have not capacities to comprehend the whole modell at once, and (conſequently) to uſe the Rules exactly, but are ſubject to forget former, before they come to apply future, that many doe loath, rather then love Learning: And alſo obſerving, how a ſtort and ſure Method, hath brought many

preſently to an unexpected perfection: I have (for the benefit of this City, and ſatisfaction of ſome private Friends) adventured to expoſe to publicke view, theſe Elucid Collections, under your Patronage and Protection; whereby I undertake in leſſe then two yeares ſpace (by Gods gracious Power, and permiſſion) to teach any childe (of a mean Ingenuity (after hee can reade perfectly) with the help of his Dictionary) the neceſſary grounds of Grammar, for Compoſition and Expoſition of the ordinary Latine Tongue. And thoſe whoſe parts are more pregnant, ſhall accompliſh it much ſooner; (Not expecting particular reward, till I have perfected this propoſed Worke) which heretofore I could not finiſh in twice the time, being inforced to receive many from inferiour Schooles, not ſufficiently informed in any Rudiments (yet expected by their Parents to be brought to a ſudden Maturity, without the leaſt ſtoppe in their Progreſſe;) I know many are deſigned for Trades, that may (by this meanes) make their Shops their Studies, and eaſily recover, (or at leaſt retaine what formerly they received, and improve it (by their private paines) to a greater perfection. It is neither

neither Preſumption of my poore Abilities, nor affectation of Innovation and Novelties, hath moved me to theſe weake endevours, (having neither receded in matter, or method, from the generally received Rules, leſt I might be a *Remora* to ſuch as have learned them already.) But the Engagements received from you, have begot this Acknowledgement to you, which your favourable Acceptance will Crowne, and ſhall further oblige

E Muſeo,
30. Januarii,
1648.

Hæc placeat, cæſo non
minùs, Agna, bove.

Your moſt
obſervant,

JOHN PHILIPPS.

The *Printer* to the *Censor*.

Sir,

THe Authour that purchaſes the Preſſe, needs no Preamble, having compounded (at Stationers Hall) for a generall pardon, and acquitted himſelfe (though not of the charge) yet of the Articles of his declineing. He intends theſe private pains for publick profit, yet to bee buried where they were born. If this *Mercury* ſeeme not therefore an *Alter Soſia*, let him no longer become thy Companion, for he Truants (whil eſt with thee) and ſuffers deſervedly (if he get a blow) for being abroad theſe dangerous dayes. Yet permit him to make this Apology, (if he anſwer not expectation) he is little, young, and going to Schoole ſtill, and ſubmiſſively carries his Rod, for correction: Such as are not pleaſed with *Propria Quæ Pueris*, may finde ſome Rules of, *As in Præſenti*: Indeed the Spittle-nouns (Changelings, Cripples and Monſters) are purpoſely omitted, (leſt they might confuſe childrens memories, by being too early acquainted with Errours.) Hee hath framed theſe grounds according to the modell of beſt Grammarians, and (although he comes ſhort) is ſatisfied, that leſſe time is loſt, in the labour: If thou findeſt no muſick in Learning theſe leſſons, know that hee onely lends thee his Pipe, but taught thee not to play: yet is ready to render an account of his Actions, when any ſhall demand it: Suffer him to make his own Hand-ſaw, and he is

Thy Servant,

Mercurius Padaneus.

There are no Articles in Latine.

Quæ genus variant, deſciunt ſuperántve.

Alvarez. Voſſius, Farnabius.

IN Latine Speech are eight Parts.

Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, } declined. { Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection, } not declined.

The foure declined Parts have { Number, and Person.

Two Numbers.

THe Singular Number speaketh but of one: as Lapis *a stone*; The Plurall speaketh of more then one, as Lapides *stones*.

Three Persons.

THe first Person speaketh, as Ego *I*, Nos *we*. The first is more worthy then the second, and the second, then the third.

The second is spoken to, as tu *thou*, vos *yee*: and every vocative Case is of this Person.

The third is spoken of, as Ille *he*, Illi *they*: and all other Nouns, Pronouns and Participles, are of this third Person.

Of a Noun.

A Noun is the name of a Person or thing, as Manus *an hand*, Domus *the house*, Bonus *good*: and it is Substantive, or Adjective.

A Noun Substantive requireth not another word to be joyned with him, as Vir *a Man*. Its signes are *The*, *A* or *An*; An horse, the house, &c.

And it is { Proper, as Anglia *England*. or Common, as Terra, *Land*. } —

Add *Man* or *thing* unto its English.

An Adjective cannot stand by it self (as Felix *happy*, Tristis *sad*, Bonus *good*:) but must have a Substantive joyned with it, (as Felix Musa, Tristis Magister, Bonus Lapis.

Nouns, Pronouns and Participles, are declined with six Cases, Singularly, and Plurally.

The signes.

Before	1 the Nominative.	*Which answereth to*	who, or what? as	Magister *a Master.*
of	2 the Genitive.		whose, or whereof?	Magistri *of a Master.*
to	3 the Dative.		to whom, or to what?	Magistro. *to a Master.*
follow	4 the Accusative.		whom, or what?	Magistrum *the Master.*
Oh	5 the Vocative.		calleth or speaketh to,	Magister *O Master.*
Prepo.	6 the Ablative.		of whom, or from what?	Magistro *from, with, or by, or of the Master.*

In, with, on, of, from, by, after Verbs; and by, and then after Comparatives, are Signes of the Ablative case.

Of Genders,

The Masculine is more worthy then the Feminine, and the Feminine, then the Neuter.

Seaven genders.

1 The Masculine or Male, as Vir *a Man.*

2 The Feminine, as Mulier, *a Woman.*

3 The Neuter, as Regnum, *a Kingdome.*

4 Th

4 The Common of two, or { mas. / f / fem. } as Parens { *Father and Mother.*

5 The Common of three or { mas. / fem. / neut. } as Felix *happy.* { *Man, Woman, Kingdome.*

6 The Doubtfull which is { masculine / or / feminine, } as Dies *a Day.*

7 The Epicene, which under one word signifies both Sexes, in Birds, Fishes and wilde Beastes, as Passer, &c.

Gods, Men, Monethes, Rivers, Winds, are Masculine. Goddesses, Women, Cities, Countries, Ilands, Trees, are Feminine. All Nouns in on, or um, or undeclined, are Neuters.

The five Declensions of Substantives, are knowen by the ending of their Genitive Case.

The first Declension is of Nouns in a (not increasing) and declined like Musa.

Sing. Nom.	a,	Musa	*A*	*Song*	Note that
Genit.	æ,	Musæ	*of*	*a song*	Filia nata,
Dat.	æ,	Musæ	*to*	*a song*	make their
Accus.	am,	Musam	*the*	*song*	Dative &
Voc.	a,	Musa	*O*	*Song*	Ablative
Ablat.	â,	Musâ	*by*	*a song*	in is, or in abus,
Plur. Nom.	æ,	Musæ		*Songs*	But Dea,
Genit.	arum	Musarum	*of*	*Songs*	Mula, Equa, Liber-
Dat.	is,	Musis	*to*	*Songs*	ca, make
Accus.	as,	Musas	*the*	*Songs*	them in a-
Voc.	æ,	Musæ	*O*	*Songs*	bus onely.
Ablat.	is,	Musis.	*in*	*Songs*	

The second declension is of Nouns, (seldome increasing) ending in r. us, um. **Magister, Dominus, Regnum. Masc. Neut.**

All Nouns of the neuter Gender have Nom. Accus. and Voc. alike in both numbers, which plurally end in *a*.

Sing.	Nom.	us r.	Magister	Dominus	Regnum
	Gen.	i,	Magistri	Domini	Regni
	Dat.	o,	Magistro	Domino	Regno
	Acc.	um,	Magistrum	Dominum	Regnum
	Voc.	e. r.	Magister	Domine	Regnum
	Abl.	o,	Magistro	Domino	Regno
Plur.	Nom.	i,	Magistri	Domini	Regna
	Gen.	orũ	Magistrorũ	Dominorũ	Regnorũ
	Dat.	is,	Magistris	Dominis	Regnis
	Acc.	os,	Magistros	Dominos	Regna
	Voc.	i,	Magistri	Domini	Regna
	Abl.	is,	Magistris.	Dominis.	Regnis.

Agnus, lucus, vulgus populus, chorus, fluvius, have vocative in *e*, or in *us*.

When the Nominative endeth in us, the Vocative endeth in e. If in ius, (the name of a man) it endeth in i.

3. Declension. *A.c. e. i. l.n. o. r. s.t. x.*

The third hath its Nominative case ending diversly, and is of all Genders thus declined.

Sing.	Nom.		Lapis, m.	Parens	Rete neut.
	Gen.	is,	Lapidis	Parentis	Retis
	Dat.	i,	Lapidi	Parenti	Reti
	Acc.	em,	Lapidem	Parentem	Rete
	Voc.	like	Lapis	Parens	Rete
	Abla.	e. i,	Lapide	Parente	Reti
Plur.	Nom.	es, a,	Lapides	Parentes	Retia
	Gen.	um,	Lapidum	Parentum	Retium
	Dat.	bus,	Lapidibus	Parentibus	Retibus
	Accu.	es. a,	Lapides	Parentes	Retia
	Voc.	es. a,	Lapides	Parentes	Retia
	Abl.	bus.	Lapidibus	Parentibus	Retibus.

Neuter

Neuters in al, r, or e, make the Ablative in i.

The fourth Declension is of Nouns not increasing, which end in { us, masc. and feminine, u, neuter gender. } 4. Declension.

Sin. Nom.	us	Fructus	Manus	Cornu	Acus	
Gen.	us	fructus	manus	in all	Lacus	
Dat.	ui	fructui	manui	Cases	Artus	
Acc.	um	fructum	manum	singu-	Arcus	F. Manus, Porticus, Tribus, Ficus, Domus, Acus.
Voc.	us	fructus	manus	lar.	Tribus	
Abl.	u	fructu	manu		Ficus	
					Specus	Cætera masculina.
					Quercus	
Plu. Nom.	us	fructus	manus	Cornua	Partus	M. & Fe. Specus, Penus
Gen.	uũ	fructuũ	manuũ	Cornuũ	Portus	
Dat.	ibus	fructibus	manibus	cornibus	Veru	
Acc.	us	fructus	manus	cornua	mak the	
Voc.	us	fructus	manus	cornua	dat. abl.	
Abl.	ibus	fructibus	manibus	cornibus	in ubus.	

The fifth Declension is of Nouns ending in es, feminine, except dies *a day*, the doubtfull, singular, and masculine plurall. And meridies masculine, which wants the plurall number. 5. Declension.

Sin. Nom.	es	Dies	All Nouns of this de-
Gen.	eï	diei	clension want the gen.
Dat.	eï	diei	dat. and abl. cases plural,
Acc.	em	diem	except res, species, facies,
Voc.	es	dies	acies and dies.
Abl.	e	die	A Noun encreases which
Plu. Nom.	es	dies	hath more syllables in
Gen.	erum	Dierum	the genitive, then in the
Dat.	ebus	diebus	nominative.
Acc.	es	dies	If it increas not, tis sem-
Voc.	es	dies	If it increas long, tis fe.
Abl.	ebus	diebus	If short, tis comonly m.

Non crescens: syllaba acuta Sit gravis.

The terminations of all Declensions.

		1	2	3	4	5
Sing.	Nominativo	A	us. r	*Divers*	us	es
	Genitivo	æ	i	is	us	ei
	Dativo	æ	o	i	ui	ei
	Accusativo	am	um	em. im	um	em
	Vocativo	a	e. r	*like* no.	us	es
	Ablativo	a	o	e. i.	u	e
Plur.	Nominativo	æ	i	es	us	es
	Genitivo	arum	orum	um. ium	uum	erum
	Dativo	is	is	bus	ibus	ebus
	Accusativo	as	os	es	us	es
	Vocativo	æ	i	es	us	es
	Ablativo.	is	is	bus	ibus	ebus

The declining of Adjectives.

Adjectiva unam

Adjectives of one ending are declined like Felix, **mas. fem. and neuter gender.**

Sub gemina.

But where there are two endings in one case the first is common of two, the other neuter, as Tristis & Triste.

At si tres

And where there are three endings, the first is mas. the second fem. the third neuter, like Bonus

Adjectives of one ending: of two endings.

Sing.	Nom.	felix	Nom.	Tristis & Trist	
	Gen.	felicis	Gen.	tristis	
	Dat.	felici	Dat.	tristi	
	Accu.	felicem & felix	Accu.	tristem & trist	
	Voc.	felix	Voc.	tristis & triste.	
	Abl.	felice & felici	Abl.	tristi.	

Plu

Pl.	*Nom.*	*Felices & felicia*	*Nom.*	*Triſtes & triſtia*
	Gen.	*felicium*	*Gen.*	*triſtium*
	Dat.	*felicibus*	*Dat.*	*triſtibus*
	Acc.	*felices & felicia*	*Acc.*	*triſtes & triſtia*
	Voc.	*felices & felicia*	*Voc.*	*triſtes & triſtia*
	Abl.	*felicibus.*	*Abl.*	*triſtibus.*

Adjectives of three endings.

Sing.		maſc.	fem.	neut.
	Nominativo	*Bonus*	*Bona*	*Bonum*
	Genitivo	*boni*	*bonæ*	*boni*
	Dativo	*bono*	*bonæ*	*bono*
	Accuſativo	*bonum*	*bonam*	*bonum*
	Vocativo	*bone*	*bona*	*bonum*
	Ablativo	*bono*	*bona*	*bono*
Plur.	*Nominativo*	*Boni*	*Bonæ*	*Bona*
	Genitivo	*bonorum*	*bonarum*	*bonorum*
	Dativo	*bonis*		
	Accuſativo	*bonos*	*bonas*	*bona*
	Vocativo	*boni*	*bonæ*	*bona.*
	Ablativo.	*bonis.*		

So is Unus, totus, ſolus, ullus, alius, alter, uter **and** neuter **declined, but they make their Genitive caſe ſingular in** ius, **the Dative in** i. **And the five laſt lack the Vocative caſe.** *Alius, Alia, Aliud.*

Nom. unus, una, unum: Gen. uniꝰ, Dat. uni, &c.

But Ambo **and** Duo **are thus declined.**

Pluraliter	*Nom.*	*Ambo*	*Ambæ*	*Ambo*	likewiſe Duo.
	Gen.	*amborum*	*ambarũ*	*amborum*	
	Dat.	*ambobus*	*ãbabus*	*ambobus*	
	Acc.	*ambos / ambo*	*ambas*	*ambo*	
	Voc.	*ambo*	*ambæ*	*ambo*	
	Abla.	*ambobus*	*ãbabus*	*ambobus*	

Adjectives have three degrees of Comparison.

Except *Bonus, Melior, Optimus.*

Malus, Pejor, Pessimus.

Magnus, Major, Maximus.

Parvus, Minor, Minimus.

1 **The Positive absolute,** as durus *hard*, pulcher *faire.*

2 **The Comparative is higher,** as durior *harder*, pulchrior *more faire*, **and cometh of the first case of the Positive in** i, **by adding** or & us, **as** durior & durius, tristior & us.

3 **The Superlative is highest, as** durissimus *hardest*, pulcherrimus *most faire*, **by adding to** i, s **and** simus, **as** duri durissimus.

If the Positive end in r, **the Superlative is made by adding** rimus, **as** pulcherrimus.

These Adjectives change, lis **into** limus, facilis, gracilis, humilis, similis, agilis, docilis.

If a vowell come before us, add magis & maximè, **as also to** Claudus, cicur, canus, crispus, almus, balbus, degener, dispar, delirus, egenus, edentulus, jejunus, calvus, mirus, memor, salvus, magnanimus, publicus.

Comparatives are thus declined.

Singulariter	*Nom.*	*Durior & durius*	*Nom.*	*Duriores duriora*
	Gen.	*duriorıs*	*Gen.*	*duriorum*
	Dat.	*duriori*	*Dat.*	*durioribus*
	Acc.	*duriorem, durius*	*Acc.*	*duriores & duriora*
	Voc.	*durior, durius*	*Voc.*	*duriores, duriora*
	Abl.	*duriore, duriori.*	*Abl.*	*durioribus.*

Of

Of a Pronoun.

A Pronoun is a part of speech used (like a Noun) in shewing or rehearsing.

There are sixteen Pronouns, Ego, tu, sui, Substantives; Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras, Possessive Adjectives; Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, and qui, Relatives, used Substantively, or Adjectively; whereof Tu, meus, noster & nostras, have Vocative cases.

So cujus.

So eorum.

There be foure Declensions of Pronouns.

Ego, tu, sui, bee of the first Declension. 1 Declension.

Si.	N.	*Ego*	I	N.	*Tu*	thou or you
	G.	*mei*	of me	G.	*tui*	of thee
	D.	*mihi*	to me	D.	*tibi*	to thee
	A.	*me*	me	A.	*te*	thee
	V.			V.	*o tu*	o thou
	A.	*a me*	from me	A.	*a te*	from thee
Pl.	N.	*nos*	we	N.	*vos*	yee }
	G.	*nostr um i*	of us	G.	*vestr um i*	of ye }
	D.	*nobis*	to us	D.	*vobis*	to you
	A.	*nos*	us or we	A.	*vos*	yee
	V.			V.	*o vos*	o yee
	A.	*a nobis.*	from us.	A.	*a vobis.*	from you.

Singulariter & Pluraliter	*Nom.*	*Caret*	*Accus.*	*se,*	}	——
	Gen.	*sui*	*Voc.*			
	Dat.	*sibi*	*Abl.*	*a se.*		

Ille,

2. Declension.

Ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is, & qui, **are of the ſecond, and in moſt caſes declined like** unus, una, unum.

Singulariter	N.	*Ille, illa, illud.*	N.	*Illi, illæ, illa.*
	G.	*Illius.*	G.	*Illorum, illarũ, illorum,*
	D.	*Illi.*	D.	*Illis.*
	A.	*Illum, illam, illud.*	A.	*Illos, illas, illa.*
	V.		V.	
	A.	*Illo, illa, illo.*	A.	*Illis.*

So are Iſte, **and** ipſe **declined, but that in the** Nom. **and** Acc. **ſingular, it maketh** ipſum.

So is the Compound *Idem, eadem, idem.* Gen. *ejusdem* Dat. *eidem,* Accu. *eundem, eandem, idem,* &c.

Sing.	No	*Hic, hæc, hoc.*	No.	*Is, ea, id.*
	gen.	*hujus.*	gen.	*ejus.*
	dat.	*huic.*	dat.	*ei.*
	acc.	*hunc, hanc, hoc.*	acc.	*eum, eam, id.*
	voc.		voc.	
	abl.	*hoc, hac, hoc.*	abl.	*eo, ea, eo.*
Plur.	No.	*Hi, hæ, hæc.*	No.	*Ii, eæ, ea.*
	gen.	*horum, harũ, horum.*	gen.	*eorum, earũ, eorũ*
	dat.	*his.*	dat.	*iis vel eis.*
	acc.	*hos, has, hæc.*	acc.	*eos, eas, ea.*
	voc.		voc.	
	abl.	*his.*	abl.	*iis vel eis.*

Singulariter	No.	*Qui* / *quis* } *quæ* { *quod* / *quid*	Pluraliter	*Qui, quæ, quæ,*
	gen.	*Cujus,*		*quorum, quarum, quorum.*
	dat.	*Cui,*		*quibus,* / *queis.*
	acc.	*quem, quam* { *quod* / *quid*		*quos, quas, quæ*
	voc.			
	abl.	*quo, qua* { *quo* / *qui*		*quibus vel* / *queis.* —

Nom.

Nom.	quiſquis / quicquid	accuſ.	quic- / quid	abl.	quoquo. / quaqua. / quoquo.

Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, **are of the third Declenſion, like** Bonus. **Saving that** meus **in the Vocative ſingular, makes,** Mi, mea, meum.

Noſtras, Veſtras, & Cujas, **are of the fourth Declenſion, and are declined like** Felix.

Nom. Noſtras, Gen. Noſtratis, &c.

Of a Verb.

A **Verb is declined with Moode and Tenſe, and**

ſignifies { **Doing, as** Amo, *I love*, or *doe love*. **Suffering, as** Amor, *I am loved*. **Being, as** Sum, *I am*.

It is either { **Impersonall, formed in the voyce of the third Perſon ſingular onely, and knowne by the ſigne commonly,** it, **or** there, **and hath no Nominative caſe before it.**

Perſonall, declined with three Perſons, ſingularly and plurally, as Ego amo *I love*, tu amas *thou loveſt*, ille amat *he loveth*, nos amamus *we love*, vos amatis *ye love*, illi amant *they love*.

Of Verbs Perſonals there are foure kindes.

1 **An Active ſignifying to doe,** as amo; **which by adding** r, **may be a Paſſive,** as amor.

2 **A Paſſive ending in** or, **and may be made an Active, by taking away** r, as amo.

3 A Neuter, ending in m, or else o, but cannot be Passive: and signifies Actively, as curro *I runne*, or Passively, as vapulo *I am beaten*, or ægroto *I am sick*.

4 A Deponent ending in r, like a Passive, yet signifieth Actively, or absolute, as Loquor *I speake*, morior *I die*, and hath Gerunds, and the first Supine, a Participle Present, and Future in rus; and in dus likewise, if it govern an Accusative case.

Of Moodes, which are foure.

1 THe Indicative telleth, as Tu amas *thou lovest*: or asketh a question, as amas tu *dost thou love?*

2 The Imperative biddeth, as ama tu, *love thou*: or permitteth, as amato ille, *Let him love.*

3 The Potentiall is construed with, May, can, might, would, should, or ought, as amem *I may or can love*: which (when joyned with an Adverbe of wishing) is called the Optative: But with another Verb, or a Conjunction, it is called Subjunctive, as utinam viverem, ut docerem.

4 The Infinitive, without Number, Person, or Nominative case, and is knowne commonly by the signe *to*: It is governed of Verbs or Adjectives, and sometimes is put after an Accusative case, sometimes absolute, or for the Preterimperfect tense, as Jubeo te abire, indignum doceri.

It hath the same case on both sides, as *Me esse pium, licet nobis esse bonis.*

So *trepidare*, for *trepidabat.*

Of Gerunds.

TO this Moode belong Gerunds in di, do, and dum: as amandi *of loving*, amando *in loving*, amandum *to love*, and two Supines.

The firſt endeth in um, ſignifying like the Infinitive mood active, as amatum. As future in *rus*.

The latter in u, ſignifying Paſſively, as amatu *to be loved*. As the future in *dus*.

Of the five Tenſes.

Active ſignes.			*Paſſive ſignes.*
Doe	1 *Præſent.*	That now is: as amo *I love, or do love*	Am, art, is, are.
Did,	2 *Præt. imperf.*	Not fully paſt: as amabam, *I loved.*	was, were, were.
Have	3 *Præterperf.*	Fully paſt: as amavi, *I have loved.*	Have been.
Had	4 *Præterpluperf.*	Long ſince paſt: as amaverã, *I had loved*	Had been.
Shall or will.	5 *Future.*	To come: as amabo *I ſhall or will love.*	Shall or will be.

So are Neuter Paſſives engliſhed; as *Sapio, Vapulo. Fio, & abeo*, &c.

Foure Conjugations.

- The firſt hath a long — before re & ris — as amãre, amaris.
- The ſecond e long, — docere, doceris.
- The third e ſhort, — legĕre, legĕris.
- The fourth i long, — audīre, audīris.

Of

Verbs in O, *of the foure Conjugations, are thus declined.*

AMo, amas, amavi, amare: amandi amando, amandum : amatum, amatu : amans, amaturus. } To love.

Doceo, doces, docui, docere: docendi, docendo, docendum: doctum, doctu : docens, docturus. } To teach.

Lego, legis, legi, legere: legendi, legendo, legendum : lectum, lectu : legens, lecturus. } To reade.

Audio, audis, audivi, audire : audiendi, audiendo, audiendum : anditum, auditu : audiens, auditurus. } To heare.

Indicative Moode Preſent tenſe.

Sing.	*I love or do love,*	*thou loveſt,*	*hee loveth,*	*Pluraliter*	*wee love,*	*yee love,*	*they love.*
Præſent tenſe.	Am-o,	-as,	-at.		-amus,	-atis,	-ant.
	Doce-o	-es,	-et.		-emus,	-etis,	-ent.
	Leg-o,	-is,	-it.		-imus,	-itis,	-unt.
	Audi-o,	-is,	-it.		-imus,	-itis,	-unt.

Imper.	Ama-	bam, -bas, -bat. -bamus, -batis, -bant.	*I loved, or did love.*
	Doce-		*I taught, or did teach.*
	Lege-		*I read, or did read.*
	Audie-		*I heard, or did heare.*

Prater-

Verbs in or, *of the foure Conjugations, are thus declined.*

AMor, amāris vel amāre: amatus ſum vel fui, amari: amatus, amandus. } To be loved.

Doceor, decēris vel docēre: doctus ſum vel fui, doceri: doctus, docendus. } To be taught.

Legor, legĕris vel legĕre: lectus ſum vel fui, legi: lectus, legendus. } To be read.

Audior, audīris vel audīre: auditus ſum vel fui, audiri: auditus, audiendus. } To be heard.

Indicative Moode Preſent tenſe.

I am loved,	*thou art*	*he is,*	*we are*	*ye are,*	*they are.*
Am-or	-āris, -are	-atur	-amur	-amini	-antur.
Doce-or	-ēris, -ere	-etur	-emur	-emini	-entur.
Leg-or	-ĕris, -ere	-itur	-imur	-imini	-untur.
Audi-or	-īris, -īre	-itur	-imur	-imini	-untur.

Amab-, Doceb-, Legeb-, Audieb- -ar -aris, -are -atur -amur -amini -antur. *I was loved.*

Pre-

Preter-perfect.

Amav-	*I have loved.*		
Docu-	*I have taught.*	-erunt.	
Leg-	i, -isti, -it -imus -istis	-ere.	
Audiv-	*I have heard.*		

Preter-pluplu-perfect tense.

Amave-	*I had loved.*	
Docue-	*I had taught.*	
Lege-	ram, ras, rat ramus, ratis, rant.	
Audive-	*I had read.*	

Future tense.

I shall or will love.

Ama- Doce-	bo -bis -bit -bimus -bitis -bunt.
Leg- Audi-	am, es, et. emus, etis, ent.

I shall or will heare.

Imperative Mood wch wants the first Person.	*Love thou.*	*let him love.*	*Let us love.*	*Love yee,*	*let them love.*
Possum, Volo, Malo, *want this whole Mood.*	Ama,	-et	-emus	-ate	-ent.
	amato:	-ato		-atote	-anto.
	Doce,	-at	-eamus	-ete	-eant.
	doceto:	-eto		-etote	-ento.
	Lege,	-at	-amus	-ite	-ant.
	legito:	-ito		-itote	-unto.
	Audi,	-at	-iamus	-ite	-iant.
	audito:	-ito		-itote	-iunto.

Potentiall

Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus	*I have been loved.*					
	ſum	es	eſt	ſumus	eſtis	ſunt
	vel	vel	vel	vel	vel	erunt
	fui,	fuiſti	fuit,	fuimus	fuiſtis	fuere.

I had been loved.		
Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus	eram vel fueram	ras, rat ramus, ratis, rant,

I ſhall or will be loved.			
Amab-, doceb-	-or	-eris, -ere,	itur. imur, imini, untur.
Leg-, Audi-	-ar	-eris, -ere,	etur. emur, emini, entur

Imperative Mood Preſent Tenſe.

	Be thou loved,	*Let him be loved*	*Let us be loved*	*Be ye loved,*	*let them be loved*
Caret perſonâ primâ.	Amare	ametur,	emur,	amini,	eantur.
	amator,	amator,		aminor,	entor.
	Docere	atur,	amur,	emini,	entur.
	docetor,	etor,		eminor,	antor.
	Legere	atur,	amur,	imini,	antur.
	legitor,	itor,			untor.
	Audire	atur,	amur,	imini,	antur.
	auditor.	itor,			untor.

Potentiall Mood.

I may or can love.

Preſent tenſe ſing. Amem, es, et. *Plur.* emus, etis, ent.

Doce- / Leg- / Audi- + am, as, at. amus, atis, ant.

Preter-imperfect tenſe. Amare- / Docere- / Legere / Audire- + -m -s -t -mus -tis -rent. *I might, would, ſhould ought or could love.*

Perfect. Amave- / Docue- / Lege- / Audive- + rim, ris, rit. rimus, ritis, rint. *I might, would, ſhould or could have.*

Plu. perfect. Amaviſ- / Docuiſ- / Legiſ- / Audiviſ- + ſem, ſes, ſet. ſemus, ſetis, ſent. *I might had loved.*

Future tenſe. Amave- / Docue- / Lege- / Audive- + ro, ris rit. rimus, ritis, rint. *I may or can love hereafter.*

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent & Imp. Amare **to Love.** Docere **to Teach.** Legere **to Read.** Audire **to Hear.**

Perfect & pluperf. Amaviſſe **to have or had loved.** Docuiſſe **to have or had taught.** Legiſſe, audiviſſe **to have or had read, heard.**

Future tenſe. Amaturum eſſe, Doctrum eſſe, Lecturum eſſe, Auditurum eſſe, **to Love, Teach, Reade, Heare hereafter.**

Potential

Potentiall Mood.

I may, or can be loved.

Am-er { eris, / ere, } etur. emur, emini, entur.

Doce- / Leg- { ar, -aris, / -are, } atur. amur, amini, antur.

Audii.

I may, or can be heard.

Amar- / Docer- / Leger- / Audir- { er, cris, / ere, } etur. emur, emini, entur.

I might or could be loved.

Amatus / Doctus / Lectus / Auditus	sim / vel / fue- / rim-	sis / vel / -ris	sit / vel / -rit	simus / vel / -rimus	sitis / vel / -ritis	sint / vel / rint.

I might had been loved.

Amatus / Doctus / Lectus / Auditus	eſſem / vel / fuiſ- / ſem.	eſſes / vel / iſſes,	eſſet / vel / iſſet	eſſemus / vel / iſſemus	eſſetis / vel / iſſetis	eſſent / vel / iſſent.

I may or can be loved hereafter.

Amatus / Doctus / Lectus / Auditus	ero / vel / fu- / ero	ris / vel / eris,	rit / vel / erit.	rimus / erimus,	ritis / eritis,	runt / erint.

Infinitive Mood.

Amari, Doceri, } to be { Loved. Taught. } Legi, Audiri, { Read. Heard.

Amatum, Doctum, Lectum, Auditum { eſſe / vel / fuiſſe. } to have or had been { Loved. Taught. Read. Heard.

Amatum iri, vel amandũ eſſe, Doctum iri, vel docendũ eſſe, Lectum iri, vel legendũ eſſe, Auditum iri, vel audiendũ eſſe, } to be { loved / taught / read / heard } hereafter.

For ſupplying Verbs in or, **Decline,**

Sum, es, fui, eſſe, futurus: > **To be.**

Indicative Moode Preſent tenſe.

	I am,	*thou art,*	*he is,*	*we are,*	*ye are,*	*they are.*
Singulariter	Sum,	es,	eſt.	ſumus,	eſtis,	ſunt.
	I was, Eram,	eras,	erat.	eramus,	eratis,	erant.
	I have Fui,	*been,* iſti,	it.	imus,	iſtis,	erunt vel ere.
	I had Fue-rā,	*been,* eras,	erat.	eramus,	eratis,	erant.
	I ſhall Ero	*or will be.* eris,	erit.	erimus,	eritis,	erunt.

Imperative Mood.

	Bee thou,	*Let him be.*	*Let us be,*	*Be ye,*	*Let them be.*
Caret primâ Perſonâ.	Sis, es,	ſit	ſimus,	ſitis eſte	Sint,
	eſto,	eſto,		eſtote,	ſunto.

Potentiall Mood Preſent Tenſe.

I may or can be,					
Sim,	ſis,	ſit.	ſimus,	ſitis,	ſint.
I might or could be.					
Eſſem,	eſſes,	eſſet.	eſſemus,	eſſetis,	eſſent.
I might have Fu-erim	-eris,	*been* -erit.	-erimus,	-eritis.	-erint.

I

I might	*or could*	*had*	*loved.*		
Fuiſ-ſem,	-ſes,	-ſet.	-ſemus.	-ſetis.	-ſent.
I may	*or can*	*be*	*here-*	*after.*	
Fue-ro,	-ris,	-rit.	-rimus,	-rimus.	-rint.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent tenſe. Eſſe, to be — *Preter-perfect* fuiſſe, to have or had been.

Future tenſe, Fore vel futurum eſſe, to bee hereafter.

So Poſſum, potes, potui, poſſe, potens.

From the Preſent Tenſe of the Indicative Mood, are formed the Preterimperfect and Future, with the Preſent Tenſe of the Potentiall. And of the Infinitive Mood comes the Preterimperfect of the Potentiall, thus:

	Preſ.	*Imper.*	*Future*	*pre.pot.*	*Infin.*	*imperf.*
Conjugations. 1	o, r	aba m, r	ab o, r	e m, r	ãre	are m, r
2	o, r	eba m, r	eb o, r	a m, r	ẽre	ere m, r
3	o, r	eba m, r	a m, r	a m, r	re	ere m, r
4	o, r	eba m, r	a m, r	a m, r	ĩre	ire m, r

Eo & Queo make *Ibam & Quibam, Ibo & Quibo;* And their Gerunds *eundi, do, dum.*

From the Preter. of the Indicative, comes the Pluperfect of the ſame; the Perfect, Pluperfect, and Future, of the Potentiall, changing i, into eram, erim, iſſem, ero.

In the first Conjugation, change as, into avi, As, Amo, amas, amavi. **No, nas, navi, To swim.**

In the second, change es, into ui, As Doceo, doces, docui. Nigreo, nigres, nigrui, **To be black.**

Compound Verbs and simple make the same Preterperfect tense, as *Docco, docui; Edoceo, edocui.* They double not the first syllable of the simple, except the compounds of *do, disco, sto, posco,* &c.

In the third Conjugation, the last syllable of the Verb is first in the rule, as

	Is changed into	
Bo	Bi	Lambo lambis lambi, &c.
Co	Ci	Vinco vincis vici.
Do	Di	Mando mandis mandi.
Go	Xi	Jungo jungis junxi.
Ho	Xi	Traho trahis traxi.
Lo	üi	Colo colis colui.
Mo	üi	Vomo vomis vomui.
No	Vi	Sino sinis sivi.
Po	Psi	Scalpo scalpis scalpsi.
Quo	Qui	Linquo linquis liqui
Ro	Vi	Sero seris sevi.
So	Sivi	Arcesso arcessis arcessivi.
Sco	Vi	Pasco pascis pavi.
To	Ti	Verto vertis verti.
Ecto	Exi	Flecto flectis flexi.
Vo	Vi	Volvo volvis volvi.
Xo	üi	Texo texis texui.
Cio	Ci	Facio facis feci.
Dio	Di	Fodio fodis fodi.
Gio	Gi	Fugio fugis fugi.
Pio	Pi	Capio capis cepi.
Rio	Ri	Pario paris peperi.
Tio	ssi	Quatio quatis quassi.
üo	üi	Statuo statuis statui.

In

In the fourth Conjugation change is **into** ivi, **As** Scio, scis scivi: **To know.**

The last syllable of the Preterperfect is first of the Supines rule.

Bi	tum	Bibi bibitum	**Verbs**
Ci	ctum	Vici victum	**Compounds**
Di	sum	Vidi visum	**have the**
Gi	ctum	Legi lectum	**same Supine**
Li	sum	Salli sallum	**with the**
Mi		Emi emptum	**Simple.**
Ni	tum	Veni ventum	
Pi		Cepi captum	**When the**
Qui		Liqui lictum	**Active hath**
Ri	sum	Verri versum	**no Supine,**
Si	sum	Visi visum	**the Passive**
Psi	ptum	Scripsi scriptum	**wants the**
Ti	tum	Steti statum	**Preterperfect**
Vi	tum	Flavi flatum	**Tense.**
üi	itum	Domui domitũ	
Xi	ctum	Vinxi vinctum.	

Is made

These Verbs are irregular.

Volo, vis, volui, velle. **To be willing.**
Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle. **To be unwilling.**
Malo, mavis, malui, malle. **To have rather.**

Edo { edis / es } edi { edere / esse } { esum esu / estum estu } **To eat.**

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre, latum, latu. **To bear.**

Feror, { Ferris / Ferre } latus { ium / fui, } ferri { **To be born.**

Where the Preterperfect tense is wanting, so is the Supine, and in many more.

It ends in *ing*, or *d*, *t*, *n*.

A Participle is declined like an Adjective, and ſignifies like a Verb.

There are foure kinds of Participles.

1. Of the Preſent Tenſe, whoſe Engliſh endeth in *ing*, as *loving*, and its Latine in ans, or ens. It is formed of the Preterimperfect Tenſe of the Indicative Mood, by changing the laſt ſyllable into ns, As amabam, amans.

2 Of the Future in rus, which ſignifies like the Infinitive Mood Active, as amaturus, *to love*, or *about to love*, and is formed of the latter Supine by adding rus, as amatu, amaturus.

3. Of the Preter tenſe, whoſe Engliſh endeth in d, t, or n as *loved*, *taught*, *ſlain*, and the Latine in tus ſus, xus: as amatus, viſus, nexus: and is formed of the latter Supine by adding s.

Except *moritus*.

4. Of the Future in dus, Engliſhed like the Infinitive Mood Paſſive: as amandus, *to be loved*: It is formed of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe be changing tis into dus, in the Genitive caſe, as amantis, amandus: and ſometimes it is Engliſhed like the Preſent, as Legendis Authoribus, *in reading Authours*.

Participles of the Preſent tenſe are declined like Felix; The other tenſes like Bonus.

Of the foure undeclined parts, { Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection.

An Adverb is joyned to other words to declare their ſignifications.

Some are of { *Shewing*, as en, ece. *Quantitie*, as Multùm, parùm, minimùm, ſatis, abundè, affatim, partim, &c.

Of

Some are of { *Time:* as Nùnc, tùnc, tùm, intereà, pridiè, poſtridiè, &c.
Place: as Ubi, ubinàm, uſpiàm, uſquàm, uſquàm, eò, longè, quò, ubivìs, huccinè, &c.

A **Conjunction** joyneth like words and ſentences together.

Some be { **Copulatives:** as, Et, que, quoque, ac, atque, nec, neque, &c.
Disjunctives: as, aut, ve, vel, ſeu, ſive, &c.

Some be { **Exceptives:** as, Ni, niſi, quin, alioquin, præterquam, &c.
Interrogatives: as, Ne, an, utrum, necne, anne, nonne, &c.

A **Preposition**, is put before **Nouns**, or **Verbs**,

in { **Apposition:** as, Ad Patrem.
or
Composition: as, Adeo Patrem.

These are alwayes used in Composition onely:

Am- Di- Diſ- } as { Ambio, Divido, Diſtraho. } { Re- Se- Con- } as { Redeo. Sepono. Conjungo, }

The reſt govern Caſes after them.

An

AN Interjection betokeneth some sodain { Passion, or Expression.

Some are of { Mirth: as, Evax, vah. Sorrow: as, Hei, væ, heu. Calling: as, Eho, ô, io, proh. Shunning: as, Apage, apagite, hem, vah, ah, proh, &c.

IN Construing or Composing Latine, wee must observe { *Agreement* and *Government*.

The Nominative Case of the first or second Person is seldome expressed, and sometimes of the third.

The agreement or Concords are three. { The first between { Nominative Case and Verb in { *Number* and *Person*. The second between { Substantive and Adjective in { *Case, Gender* and *Number*. The third between { Antecedent and Relative in { *Gender, Number* & *Person*.

Of the first Concord.

WHen a Sentence is to be made in Latine, look out the Principall Verb (if there be more then one) the first is Principall, except it be the Infinitive mood, or have a Relative before it: as, *that, whom, which*: or a Conjunction: as, ut *that*, &c.

When

When you know the Verb put *who?* or *what?* to its English, and the word that answereth thereunto is the Nominative case; which is set before the Verb, except it be a question: as, amas tu? *lovest thou?* or the Imperative mood: as, ama tu, *love thou*; amet ille, *let him love.*

The Verb is alwayes third Person; except *Ego, tu, nos, vos,* or a vocative case come before.

The Accusative case commonly comes after the Verb: as, amo magistrum, *I love the master*; except the Verb properly govern another: as, placet mihi, ut utaris diligentia.

Two Nominative cases singular with a Conjunction Copulative betwixt them will have the the Verb plurall, but it must be of the more worthy Person: Ego & tu amamus, tu & frater legitis; Xenophon & Plato docebant, *Xenophon and Plato did teach*; Ego cum fratre audivimus.

So will a Noun of multitude: as, *Uterque deluduntur.*

Syllepsis indirecta.

A Verb set between two Nominative cases of the same Person (although of divers numbers) may agree with either of them: as, Pectus fit Robora; or Pectus fiunt Robora, *her breast is made Oke.*

If of divers Persons, with the more unworthy, by Zeugma.

When the Infinitive mood or some member of a Sentence is the Substantive or Nominative case, the Verb is the third Person, and the Adjective or Relative the Neuter Gender: as, Diluculò surgere saluberrimum est, *to rise early is most wholsome*: Scire est jucundissimum, *to know is most pleasant*: In tempore veni, quod omnium est primum, *I came in season, which is the chiefest of all things.*

Velle suum cuique est.

Of the second Concord.

WHen ye have an Adjective, (whether Noun, Pronoun or Participle) put *who?* or *what?* to its English, and the word which answereth

A Substantive is understood in all Gen-

ders many times: as, *Bonus*, a good man: *Bona*, a good woman: *Bonum*, a good thing.

Exc. Synthesis.

It is the signe of the Neuter Gender: as, *Bonum est*, it is good.

answereth is the Substantive, (whether it come before or after a Verb:) as, Deus bonus noster, est colendus: *our good God is to be worshipped.*

Two Substantives singular with a Conjunction copulative between them, will have an Adjective or Relative Plurall, which must agree with the Substantive of the more worthy Gender: as, Rex & Regina sunt beati, qui vivunt in pace.

But in liveless things, the Neuter Gender is most worthy: and in such a case the Adjective or Relative may be neuters, though the Substantive or Antecedent be Masculine or Feminine: as, Arcus & Pharetra, quæ bona.

Of the third Concord.

WHen ye have a Relative aske the question *who?* or *what?* and the word that answereth thereunto shall be the Substantive or Antecedent.

The Verb and Relative may both be made by a Participle: as, *Ille qui amat*, or *amans.*

When this English *that* may be turned into the English *which*, it is a Relative: as, Vir quem amo, *the man that I love*: otherwise it is a Conjunction made by quòd or ùt, which may be left out by changing the Nominative into the Accusative, and the Verb into the Infinitive mood: as, Jubeo ut tu abeas; or Jubeo te abire; *I bid that thou goe hence.*

1. When the Relative commeth next before the Verb, it is the Nominative case to the Verb: as, Miser est qui nummos admiratur: *He is wretched that admires money.*

2. But if there come any Nominative case between them, then it is governed of the Verb, or of some other word in the same Sentence: as,

Felix

Felix eſt quem Deus amat; *Happy is he whom God loveth.*

As the Relative may bee Nominative caſe to the Verbe, ſo may it bee Subſtantive to the Adjective that is joyned with him, or cometh after him: as, Divitias amare noli, quod eſt ſordidiſſimum; *Love not thou riches, which thing is moſt baſe.*

So *Quis, uter qualis, quantus, quotus,* &c.

Government of Subſtantives.

When two Subſtantives come together betokening divers things, the latter ſhall be the Genitive caſe: as, Facundia Ciceronis, *the Eloquence of Cicero*; Doctrina Magiſtri, *the learning of the Maſter*: **Which may be made by the Adjective poſſeſſive:** as, Filius heri, or herilis filius, *my Maſters ſonne*; **which ſometimes is turned into the Dative:** as Pater meus, or pater mihi: id mihi in mentem non venit; *that came not into my mind.*

Of, after a Noune, is the ſigne of the Genitive caſe.

But when two Subſtantives ſignifie the ſame thing, they are both put in the ſame caſe: as pater meus vir, amat me puerum; *my father being a man, loveth me a childe.*

Being, is the Signe.

Appoſitio.

When as *Thing*, is put with an Adjective, the Adjective may be the neuter Gender abſolute: as Bonum *a good thing*; triſtia *ſad things*: **And then it may be Subſtantive to another Adjective, or have a Genitive caſe after it like a Subſtantive:** as Multum lucri eſt dulce; *much gain is ſweet.*

Hoc, id, plus, nimium, tantum, quantum, dimidium, &c.

The praiſe or diſpraiſe of a thing, is put after a Noun or Verb Subſtantive in the Genitive or Ablative caſe: as puer boni ingenii, *a child of a good wit*; Eſto bono animo (vel præſenti) *Be of a good courage.*

Likewiſe *Opus, & uſus* latine for *need*, have an Ablative caſe.

Government

Government of Adjectives.

The Genitive Case.

ADjectives that signifie *Desire, Knowledge, Remembrance, Ignorance* **or** *Forgetfulnesse,* **govern a Genitive case: as** Cupidus auri, Memor lethi, Reus furti, Oblitus sui.

Also, Immemor, conscius, manifestus, affinis, popularis, purus, insons, avidus, avarus, studiosus, candidatus, peritus, gnarus, prudens, callidus, solers, providus, docilis, præscius, præsagus, divinus, certus, cautus, imperitus, imprudens, ignarus, rudis, nescius, inscius, incertus, cæcus, devius, dubius, anxius, solicitus, curiosus, incuriosus, securus, socors, incautus, compos, impos, consors, exors, particeps, cupiens, diligens, experiens, sitiens, amans, negligens, metuens, observans, sciens, insolens, amantior, amantissimus, servantissimus, indoctus, eruditus, expertus consultus, insuetus insolitus, reverentior, suspectus, pavens, patiens &c.

Adjectives ending in ax, **will have a Genitive case: as** Pertinax, petax, ferax fugax, sagax, rapax, tenax, spernax, edax, capax doctrinæ.

Nouns Partitives, Interrogatives, and certain Nouns of Number require a Genitive case, and thence doe borrow their gender: as Aliquis nostrum; primum regnorum.

So, Uter, neuter, nemo, nullus, solus, medius, quis, quisque quicunque quidam, ambo, duo, unus, tres, quatuor, quinque, &c. Primus, secundus, tertius quartus, &c. multi, pauci, omnes.

Or an Ablative, with a Preposition: as, *Alter e vobis.*

When

When a question is asked, the answer is made by the same Case or Tense: as Cujus est fundus? *Whose ground is it?* Vicini, *my neighbours*; Quid agitis? *What doe ye?* Ludimus, *We play.* **Except** meus tuus, suus, noster, vester, alienus; **or a word that may govern divers Cases:** as Quanti emisti librum? Magno.

Comparatives and Superlatives with the signes *of* **or** *among*, **require a Genitive case, whereof they take the Gender:** as Manuum fortior est dextra. Regnorum optimum, fuit Anglia.

Adjectives Governing a *Dative Case.*

Adjectives that betoken profit or disprofit, likenesse or unlikenesse, pleasure, submitting, or with the signe *to* **or** *for* **after them, govern a Dative Case:** as Utilis tibi, *Profitable for thee*; Æqualis Hectori, *equall to Hector.* **Some a Genitive:** as Par hujus erat, Domini similis es.

A Dative Case.

Acerbus, alius, amarus, amicus, amabilis, aptus, arduus, benevolus, benignus, bonus, blandus, charus, commodus, communis, contrarius, confinis, conterminus, contiguus, credulus, constans, damnosus, dulcis, dispar, diversus, dubius, durus felix, familiaris, finitimus, facilis, fidelis, fidus, gratus, gravis, æmulus, alienus, idoneus, jucundus, intimus, infensus, infestus, inviſus, æquus, idem, immunis, ineptus, invidus, infidus, insignis, habilis, lethalis, malus, molestus, mitis, malefidus, laboriosus, morigerus, opportunus, exitiosus,

Some compounded with *Con*; as *Conservus, Commilito, Coævus, Coætaneus, Cognatus, Contubernalis.*

exitiosus, iniquus, prosper, pernicios̃us, periculosus, propitius, præsto, par, propinquus, propior proximus, salutaris, socius, secundus, similis, dissimilis, geminus, germanus, pervius, perspicuus, truculentus, inutilis, vicinus obvius, &c.

But, *Natus, Prognatus, satus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus,* have an abl.

Likewise Adjectives of the Passive signification in bilis, **and Participles in** dus; **and of the Preter tense: as** Flebilis, flendus omnibus, *to be lamented of all*; dilectus patri, *beloved of his father.*

Government of an *Accusative Case.*

Length, breadth or thickneſſe of any thing, is put after Adjectives in the Accusative Case, or Ablative: as Liber crassus tres pollices, vel tribus pollicibus, *a booke three inches thick.*

All Adjectives have so by Synecdoche: as *æger pedes vel pedibus, &c.*

So have { Altus, longus, latus, & perosus, exosus, pertæsus, **when they signifie** *hating*: **But** pronus, promptus, præceps, proclivis, **have the Preposition** ad **or** in **before them: as** Aptus, &c.

Government of the *Ablative Case.*

Adjectives signifying fulneſſe, emptineſſe, plenty or wanting, require an Ablative or Genitive case: as crura thymo plena, vacuus irâ, iræ, ab irâ.

Also, { Abjectior, æger, amens, arrectus, anxius, crassus, dives, distentus, differtus, extorris & exul. Felix, fidens, fessus, fervidus fœcundus, fœtus, fretus, gravis gravidus, integer, incertus, invictus inops, inanis locuples liber, maturus, miser, mactus, nudus, onustus, orbus, præceps, rectus, refertus, faucius, suspensus, satur, trepidus, timidus, tentus, validus, victus, viduus, &c.

So

So { Dignus, indignus, prædítus, captus, contentus. **Adjectives of price:** as Carus, vilis, venalis, &c.

These more commonly have a Genitive Case, Benignus, &c. Egenus, expers, fertilis, immunis, indigus.

Also { Largus, lætus, liberalis, pauper, prosper, prodigus, profusus, sterilis, &c.

Adjectives, Verbs or Adverbs of comparing or exceeding, will have an Ablative case: as Maximus natu erat multo doctior, malim granum hordei omnibus gemmis. Signes are *then* or *by.*

Also of { Tanto, quanto, multo, longè, paulo, parvo, duplo, dimidio, hôc eô quô ætate, natu, &c. **are used after Comparatives and Superlatives.**

All Nouns governe an Ablative case of the cause, instrument, form, manner or matter of doing: as Ferox formâ, *proud of beauty*; Crine ruber, niger ore, brevis pede, lumine luscus. Signes are *in, with, by, of.*

Construction of Pronouns.

MEi, tui, sui, nostri **and** vestri, **(the Genitive cases of Pronoun Substantives) are used in Passion:** as Amor mei, &c. *Ipse*, and *Idem* are used in all Persons.

But meus, tuus, suus noster **and** vester **(the possessive Adjectives) in action or possession:** as Imago mea, amor meus, &c.

Government of Verbs.

WHen *it*, or *there* **cometh before a Verb Personall the Nominative case is set after the Verb:** as Est liber meus, venit ad me quidam. The Nominative case.

So { Sum, forem, fio, existo: **and some Passives**, Dicor, vocor, salutor, appellor, habeor, existimor, videor, poscor, rogor, exoror, doceor, creor, nascor, inscribor, designor, constituor, &c. **So Verbs of gesture**; Eo, incedo, curro, sedeo, appareo, bibo, cubo, studeo, dormio, somnio, venio, evado, fugio, maneo, &c. **have such case after them as before them**: as Deus est animus, videtur justus, vocatur bonitas, apparet magnus, &c.

Verbs Governing a Genitive case.

The Genitive case.

EST **when it signifies it is the property, part or duty, governs a Genitive case, and is set after it**: as Magistratus est, *It is the part of a Magistrate.* Prudentis est, *It is the property of a Wise man*: **except** meum, tuum suum, nostrum, vestrum, humanum, belluinum, &c. **as** Meum est, *It is my part*; humanum est, *It is the part of a man.*

Verbs that betoken to esteem or regard, require a Genitive case of the value, and sometimes an Ablative: as Maximi penditur Nobilitas, *Nobleness is much regarded*: Data magno æstimas, accepta parvo; *You value things given, at a great deal; things received, at a little.*

So { Tanti, quanti, magni, parvi, minoris, minimi pluris, plurimi, flocci, nauci, nihili, pili, assis, hujus, teruncii, **after** Æstimo, pendo facio, est pro æstimatur, habeo, duco, puto: **and other Verbs of price**: as Emo, vendo, licet, veneo, &c.

Uterque, nullus neuter, alius, ambo, & Superlative degrees in the Ablative case.

Verbs of *accusing, condemning, warning* **or** *acquitting*, **will have a Genitive or sometimes an Ablative case with or without a Preposition of the**

the crime or cauſe: as Accuſo te culpæ, admones me ſceleris, condemnat nos furti, abſolvunt omnes homicidii, vel ab homicidio.

So { Accuſo, ago, appello, arceſſo, arguo, alligo, aſtringo, convinco, condemno, damno, defero, incuſo, infamo, inſimulo, libero, purgo, poſtulo, ſolvo, teneor, &c. commonefacio.

Reminiſcor, obliviſcor, recordor & memini, have a Genitive or Accuſative caſe: as Reminiſcor hiſtoriæ, or hiſtoriam, memini tui vel te.

Potior *to obtain*, hath an Ablative; to conquer, a Genitive: as Potior urbis, potior voto.

Satago, miſereor, miſereſco, have a Genitive, and the two laſt ſometimes a Dative caſe.

Verbs governing a Dative caſe.

The Dative caſe.

ALL Verbs of getting ſomething to, or for themſelves, will have a Dative caſe of the perſon or thing: as non omnibus dormio, *I ſleep not to all men*; habeo tibi librum, *I have a booke for thee*.

Except *Maneo, Celo.*

So, *Currit, Venit, Ducit, Defert, Rediit* } ad me

Alſo {
1. Such as ſignifie to *profit, diſprofit* or *help*: as Commodo noceo.
2. *To compare*: as Comparo, compono, confero.
3. *To give* or *reſtore*: as Dono, do, refero.
4. *To promiſe* or *pay*: as Promitto, ſolvo.
5. *To command* or *ſhew*: as Impero, indico.
6. *To truſt*: as Fido, credo, fidem-habeo.
7. *To obey* or *reſiſt*: as Obedio, adulor.
8. *To threaten* or *be angry*: as Iraſcor.

Except *Juvo, Adjuvo, Lædo, Offendo,* &c.

1. Placeo, proficio, incommodo, officio, æmulor, gratulor, auxilior, opitulor, opemfero, ſubvenio, patrocinor, medeor, medicor, grator, diſpliceo, faveo, indulgeo, pareo, arrideo, ſuccurro.

2. Æquo, adæquo, æquiparo contendo, certo pro comparo, æquivalet.

3. Dedo, reddo, tribuo, largior, trado, mando, concedo, miniſtro, ſuppeto. ſuppedito.

So Commodo, *to lend*, præbeo, apto, exhibeo, impendo reſtituo, renunero, remetior, conſulo, *To provide or give counſell.*

4. Polliceor, ſpondeo, reſpondeo, debeo, ſolvo, appendo, appono, numero, ſuadeo, perſuadeo, vaco, nubo, miſceo, hæreo, voveo, devoveo, inſidior, initior.

5. Monſtro, jubeo, præcipio, dominor, mando, nuncio, renuncio, abrenuncio: *To refuſe.* Dico, expono, explico, ſignifico, narro, patefacio, declaro, aperio.

6. Diffido, confido, committo.

7. Obſtrepo, cedo, pareo, morem-gero, auſculto pro obedio, obſequor, obtempero, morigeror.

So Servio, famulor, ancillor, velificor, blandior, aſſentior, palpo, pugno, repugno, adverſor, reſiſto, luctor, reluctor, refragor, reclamo, obtrecto, ſupplico, aboleo.

8. Dignor, indignor, ſuccenſeo, offendor, minor, minitor, interminor.

Verbs

Verbs of taking away have a Dative, or Ablative with a Prepoſition: as Accepit literas tibi, vel à te; *he tooke letters of thee.* Cperſon or thing.

So { Adimo, aufero, eripio, eximo, demo, diripio, ſurripio, detraho, tollo, excutio, extorqueo, caveo, execo, detero, curto, abrogo, arceo, defendo, pello, diſſideo, differo, diſcrepo, diſto, diſſentio, diſcedo, diſcerno, diſcordo: **Theſe have commonly the Ablative**; Audio, intelligo, cognoſco, diſco, conjicio, conjecturam facio, propello, arceo, moveo, defendo, propulſo, prohibeo, ſumo, conduco, furor, mercor, emo.

Alſo Sum **with his Compounds** (**except** poſſum **and** abſum:) **And Verbs compounded with** Satis, benè **and** malè: **as** ſatisfacio, benefacio, malefacio. *Adſum, Præſum, Proſum, Obſum, Interſum, Deſum, &c.*

Finally, ſome Verbs Compounded with Præ, ad, con, ſub, ante, poſt, ob, in, inter, **and** ſuper:

As { Præluceo, adjaceo, condono, ſuboleo, anteſto, antepono, antefero. Poſt-habeo poſtpono, objicio, obtrudo, inſulto, invideo, interſero, interpono, ſuperſto, ſupervivo, ſuperemineo.

But theſe have ſometimes an Accuſative Caſe: Præeo, præbeo, præcedo, præcurro, prævenio, præverto, prævertor, præſto, *To excell*; Anteeo, antecedo, anteverto, impono, inceſſit, illudo, irrideo, inſulto, invado, attendo, occumbo, ſubeo, ſufficio, &c. **But** Obeo, adeo, aſpicio, inſpicio, admiror, **always.**

Eſt or ſunt, ſignifying *to have*, require a Dative Caſe of the word that ſeems in *Engliſh* to come before it, and a Nominative of the word following it: as, *I have a mother*, Eſt mihi mater; *we have hands*, ſunt nobis manus.

Nobis ſunt mitia poma.

Also { Sum, duco, verto, habeo, datur, &c. may have two Dative caſes after them; eſpecially when mihi, tibi, ſibi, are added for ornament: as Sum tibi laudi, veſtis datur homini ornamento, appoſuit mihi regnum pignori.

Verbs governing an Accuſative Caſe.

The Accuſative Caſe. So *Rogor*, *Doceor*, *Poſcor*, *Moneor*.

A Verb active or deponent hath commonly an Accuſative Caſe: as Uſus promptos facit; fœminæ ludificantur viros.

Alſo Verbs neuters of their own ſignification: as Gaudeo gaudium; tu tua damna dole.

Laſtly, Verbs of *asking*, *teaching* and *clothing*, may have two; except the laſt change one into a Dative or Ablative: as Doceo te literas, ut induas te, vel tibi, bonos mores; vel ut induas te bonis moribus.

So { Poſco, flagito, poſtulo, obſecro, celo, moneo, conſulo *to aske counſell*; Obteſtor, oro, hortor, percontor, edoceo, erudio; item, voco, appello, facio, do, addo, præſto, &c. by Epexegeſin.

Verbs governing an Ablative Case.

VErbs having *in*, *on*, *with*, *of*, *at* or *by*, after them, require an Ablative Case; of the instrument, cause, measure or manner of doing. The Ablative Case.

The word of price is put after Verbs in the Ablative Case: as, Except *Valeo & tanti, quanti, &c.* set alone.

So { Vili, paulo, minimo, magno, parvo, dimidio, duplo, auro, argento, &c. After Emo, vendo, veneo, constitit, stetit, conduco, loco, est pro valet, æstimo, censeo, redimo, addico, liceo, liceor, licitor, &c. As emo auro, vendo ære: tanti eris aliis, quanti tibi fueris.

Verbs of *Plentie*, *want*, *filling*, *emptying*, *furnishing*, *encreasing* or *easing*, will have an Ablative Case, and sometimes a Genitive: as Qui caret virtute indiget omnibus.

So { Utor, fungor, fruor, nitor, nascor, creor, lætor, gaudeo, dignor, muto, mutuo, communico, afficio, prosequor, impertio, impertior, vescor, victito, vivo, pro victito; abundo, mano, affluo, luxurio, augeo, macto, onero, satio, cumulo, opulento, beo, premo, levo, exonero, nudo, polio, orbo, viduo, exhaurio, privo, frustror, fraudo, paupero, emungo, vaco.

A Substantive joyned with a Participle (expressed or understood) without another word to govern it, is the ablative absolute: as Me duce vinces, *I being captain thou shalt conquer*; Anno præterito, *the year being past*. It may be altered by dum, cum quando, si, quanquam, postquam: as, si fuerit dux, &c. *Being*, is the Sign.

Hæc variam habent Constructionem, &c.

These Verbs vary the Case and Signification.

AUsculto tibi, & te.
Consulo boni, tibi, te, in te.
Caveo tibi, à te, periculum.
Convenit, tibi, urbis, fratri mecum, inter authores & legatos convenire.
Contingit mihi, vel me.
Do tibi, ad te literas.
Deficiunt mihi, me, vires defecit à Cæsare.
Differt diem, inter se, ab illo.
Dissidet magneti, magnete.
Imposuit mihi, finē operi aris honorem.
Laboro febri, de salute tua.
Præstat te, tibi, cessatorem
Studet id, in id, medicinæ.
Metuo, Timeo, Formido } te, tibi, de te
Expedit mihi negotium, vel, se à crimine.
Desistere pugnæ, conatu
Memini tui, te, de te,

These onely vary the Case after them.

Eidem Verbo diversi Casus apponuntur.

ABstineto rixæ, à vino.
Aspergo tibi labem, te labe.
Donat te auro, tibi aurum.
Desine querelarum, *or* à.
Erubescit fortunæ, repudio.
Certat illi, cum illo.
Latet sensum, sensui.
Impertit tibi salutem, vel te salute.
Instravit equo penulam, vel equum penula.
Indoluit facti, facto.
Mitto tibi, & ad te.
Moderor affectui & acc. miror laborum, campos.
Medicor morbo, morbum.
Occumbere morti, mortem.
Obiit mortem, morte.
Olet argentum, nardo.
Obtrectat legi, vel vires.
Præstolare ipsi, & quem præstolare Parmeno?
Pendet animi, animo.
Redolent vinum, vino.
Refert mihi, ad Senatum.
Regnavit populorum.
Subeunt mihi fastidia, vel me subit imago.
Tēpero tibi, te, à lacrymis.

Of a Verb Passives Construction.

A Verb Passive will have an Ablative Case with a Prepoſition, or ſometimes a Dative of the doer: as Virgilius legitur à me vel mihi, *Virgil is read of or by me.* You may make it by the Active: as Ego lego Virgilium, *I reade Virgil.*

Of or *From*, after a Verb Paſſive, or its Participle, is ſigne of Ablative or Dative Caſe.

So { Vapulo, veneo, liceo, exulo, fio, which are Verbs Neuter-Paſſive, have the ſame Caſe.

If it be an Impersonall or Neuter in tur; it may ſtand for all Perſons, by putting the Nominative into the Ablative Caſe: as Statur, fletur: *I, thou he, we, ye,* or *they ſtand*: as fletur à me, *I weep*; fletur à Parentibus, *the Parents weep.* So convenit, *with others.*

The Ablative Caſe is often underſtood.

Of Gerunds and Supines.

GErunds and Supines have the ſame Caſe with the Verbs they come of: as Otium legendi libros; auditum Poetas.

The Engliſh of the Genitive Caſe of the Participle of the preſent tenſe, or a Verb with the ſigne *to*, after Subſtantives or Adjectives that govern a Genitive Caſe, is made by the Gerund in di: as Otium ſcribendi, *Leaſure of writing*, or *to write*; Tempus docendi, *the time of teaching*, or *to teach.* Like the Genitive Caſe abſolute of Future in dus.

Also after { Studium, cauſa, gratia, occaſio, libido, ſpes, opportunitas, voluntas, modus, ratio, geſtus, ſatietas, poteſtas, licentia, conſuetudo, conſilium, vis, norma, amor, cupido, locus. Immemor, conſcius, certus, peritus, &c.

As Certus eundi, peritus docendi.

The Engliſh of the Participle preſent with *of, in, by,* or *with,* are its ſignes.

The Gerund in do, is uſed like an Ablative Caſe after Verbs or Adjectives: as Defeſſus ſum ambulando.

It is uſed alſo without a Preposition, or with a, ab, abs, de, e, ex, cum, in, pro.

All theſe Gerunds are made by the Future in *dum,* better.

The Gerunds in dum, **like an Accuſative Caſe, is governed of** Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante.

Alſo the Engliſh *muſt* **or** *ought,* **may be made by the Gerund in** dum, **adding** Eſt, **impersonally, and turning the Nominative into the Dative Caſe.: as** Docendum eſt mihi, *I muſt teach*; **or** Meum eſt docere, &c.

Of the two Supines.

The firſt Supine is governed of Verbs and Participles that ſignifie going or coming: as Ibo pranſum, redibo luſum.

Or Subſtantives, *Fas & nefas.*

The latter is put after Adjectives: as Turpe dictu, *It is filthy to be ſpoken.*

Of Time.

Nouns that ſignifie part of Time, are put in the Ablative Caſe: as Luce dormis: **But if it be continuance, they are then the Accuſative**

cusative: as Noctes atque dies patet atri janua Ditis.

Annus, æra, ævum, autumnus, æstas, festum, feria, feriæ, hora, hyems, lustrum, minutum, momentum, seculum, mensis, septimana, hebdomas, hebdomada, ver, vigilia, &c.

Of Space.

The Space between Place and Place is used in the Accusative or Ablative Case: as Ne discede pedem, abest ab urbe, quingentis millibus passuum.

Of Place.

Nouns of great Places with in or at, before them, are put in the Genitive Case, if they be of the first or second Declension singular. *Humi, domi, militiæ, belli,* are likewise used.

But if they be onely Plurall, or of the third Declension, then they are Dative or Ablative Case: as Studuit Athenis, floruit Carthagini or Carthagine.

To a Place, is put in the Accusative Case commonly without a Preposition: as Eo Londinum. so *Domus, & rus.*

From, or *By* a Place, is in the Ablative Case without a Preposition. Profectus Româ iter faciebam Londino: & Ruri, vel rure, educatus eram.

Of

Of Impersonals.

WHen Impersonals want the signes *it* or *there* before them, then the word coming before them shall be such Case as they govern after them: as Me oportet, *I must*; Tibi licet, *Thou mayest*.

Some have
- A Genitive Case: as Interest, refert, & est for interest; except Meâ, tuâ, suâ, nostrâ, vestrâ: put in stead of their Primitives: as Et meâ, & Reipublicæ esse arbitror.
- A Dative: as Accidit, certum est, contingit, constat, confert, competit, conducit, convenit, placet, displicet, dolet, expedit, evenit, liquet, libet, licet, nocet, obest, prodest, præstat, patet, stat, restat, benefit, malefit, satisfit, supersit, sufficit, vacat pro otium est &c.
- An Accusative: as Juvat, decet, delectat, oportet: & attinet, pertinet, spectat, with ad the Preposition before it.
- An Accusative and Genitive: as Pœnitet, tædet, miseret, misereſcit, pudet, & piget. Miseret me Regni, & tui. Si non pertæsum thalami tedæque fuisset.

Of a Participle.

See *Natus, prognatus, &c* page 29.

PArticiples govern the Case of their Verbs: as Eruiturus amicis consulens tibi.

Participles changed into Nouns, have a Genitive Case: as Cupientissimus tui, indoctus pilæ.

Of

Of an Adverb.

Some have { A Nominative Caſe, or Accuſative: as En & ecce.
A Genitive: as Inſtar; and Adverbs of quantitie, time and place.
A Dative like the Adjectives they come of: as Similiter, obviam &c.
An Accuſative like the Prepoſitions they come of: as Prope, proximè, &c.
Tempori, luci, veſperi, are uſed Adverbially, and all Prepoſitions without Caſes.

Tim, hath Nominative, Accuſative, and Vocative.

See Comparatives, and Superlatives pag. 30.

Of a Conjunction.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives with Quam, niſi, quaſi, præterquam, an; couple like Caſes, or Moods and Tenſes: as Xenophon & Plato docuere, & fuere æquales.

But ſometimes divers, if particularly excepted: as Studuit Romæ & Athenis, emi librum viginti ſolidis & pluris.

Of a Prepoſition.

These 30. Prepoſitions govern an Accuſative Caſe: Ad, penes, adverſus, cis, citra, circiter, extra, erga, apud, ante, ſecus, trans, ſupra, verſus, & intra, ultra, poſt, præter, propter, prope, pone, ſecundum, per, circum, circa, contra, juxta, inter, ob, infra.

These 13. govern an Ablative:

A, ab, abs, abſque, ſine, de, e, ex, cum, coram, pro, præ, palam.

These

Sometimes *in*, of *cum* is not ſet down, and yet the word is put in the Ablative caſe.

Theſe have more Caſes.

- Clam **and** ſubter, **Accuſative & Ablative.**
- In
  - **Signifying,** *in* **or** *among* **an Ablative.**
  - **But Engliſhed into** *for, towards, againſt, upon, at,* **an Accuſative.**
- Sub
  - *Towards* **or** *about,* **an Accuſative:**
  - **But,** *Under,* **an Ablative Caſe.**
- Super
  - *Beyond,* **an Accuſative.**
  - *Concerning,* **an Ablative.**
- Tenus — **Governs an Ablative ſingular or plurall: a Genitive duall; or wanting the ſingular:** as capulo, pectoribus, aurium, Cumarum.

Verſus, tenus, uſque, cum, **and divers others, are ſet after their caſuall words:** as Londinum verſus.

A Verb compound hath ſometimes the Caſe of his Prepoſition: as Adeo patrem, decedere magiſtratu vel vitâ.

Sometimes the Prepoſition is repeated after the Compound Verb: as a, ab, ad, de, e, ex, in: **as** Amicos advocabo ad prandium; decedam de loco.

Of an Interjection.

Some have a

- **Nominative:** as O, & heu.
- **Dative:** Hei, væ, & heu.
- **Accuſative:** Oh, pro, proh, ah, vah, hem, apage, apagite.
- **Vocative:** as Oh, pro, proh, ah, vah &c.

Cætera diſcentis curæ ſint, cura docentis:
Annuat optatis docta Minerva meis.

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FINIS.